

# NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—The Fair One With the Golden Locks.—The Maid With the Milkmaid's Fall.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 47 Broadway.—A Variety of Light and Lustrous Entertainments, Corps de Ballet, &c. See JOURNAL CONTINUATION.

BLERCKER STREET CIRCUS, between Perry and Charles streets.—RINGS, JUMPING, &c.

VARRAGE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.—The "GOLDEN OYSTERS" Musical Concerts, commencing at 8 o'clock.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—The "GOLDEN OYSTERS" Musical Concerts, commencing at 8 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—Lectures with the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, twice daily. Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, July 27, 1866.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine o'clock in the evening will be classified under appropriate headings; but proper classification cannot be assured after that hour.

## THE NEWS.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of Mr. Patterson, member elect from Tennessee, were presented, and referred, after a lengthy discussion, to the Committee on the Judiciary for a report as to whether Mr. Patterson could take the oath. Mr. Howard said he had understood that the gentleman had exercised the functions of a judicial officer under the rebel government, and in that case he is not entitled to take the oath. He was in favor of the reference of the credentials to the committee. The House amendment to the joint resolution for printing an official history of the rebellion was concurred in, and the resolution now goes to the President. The deficiency bill was considered in the evening session and passed. Several amendments and appropriations affecting it were adopted.

In the House the Senate bill to authorize the refunding of taxes overpaid on estimates of previous years' business was reported and passed. The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast was passed. The bill for the payment of the awards for the arrest of the Lincoln assassins was amended so as to give Congress \$15,000 and Baker \$2,750, and was passed. The Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report back the House bill to equalize bounties. The bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, more effectually to preserve the neutrality relations of the United States, was passed without a dissenting vote. Mr. Raymond, who opposed the bill, did not vote at all. Mr. Patterson, who also opposed it, voted in the affirmative. The bill as passed is published in full in our Congressional proceedings this morning. The report of the Committee of Conference on the revised tariff bill was presented and disagreed to. The committee agreed in their conference to the striking out of the nineteenth, which provides for adding to the valuation of dutiable goods the cost of transportation, commission, &c. The bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts was passed.

The President sent a message to the House yesterday in reply to the resolution requesting him to take steps for the release of the Fenian prisoners in Canada. A letter from Mr. Seward to Sir Frederick Bruce on the subject accompanied the document.

The President yesterday nominated V. T. Sherman to be Lieutenant General of the army, vice Grant, promoted, and David D. Porter to be Vice Admiral, vice Farragut, promoted; and both nominations were confirmed by the Senate.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

President Schults was served yesterday with the copy of a temporary injunction granted by Judge Brady in the case of John J. Eckel, a tallow manufacturer vs. the Health authorities. As will be seen, the injunction only permits the plaintiff to use up the fat now on hand. The Registrar of Vital Statistics has issued a circular instructing the Sanitary officers in the matter of distinction, which is of interest to every person in the city. A gentleman who lived in the West Indies during the cholera epidemic in 1849 recommends spritzes of camphor as a preventive against the disease. The owners of the premises situated on the corner of Hamilton avenue and Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, have notified President Schults that they hold him responsible for all damage accruing to the place by reason of its being converted into a cholera hospital. There were five cases of cholera officially reported on the Health Board bulletin up to two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three houses have been closed in consequence of the prevalence of disease in them. It is proposed to close all the districts infected by cholera, and the subject will probably be discussed at the meeting of the Board to-day. A negro boy, who died on Tuesday last of supposed cholera, was yesterday still lying at No. 20 Minetta lane in an advanced state of decomposition. On Governor's Island hopes were entertained that the cholera had reached its maximum. There were no new cases yesterday, and the old ones were considered hopeful. Diarrhoea still prevailed largely among the men. The cholera on David's Island was increasing. There were fifteen new cases and three deaths on Wednesday. The epidemic has not yet appeared on Bedloe's Island. In the Twelfth ward of Brooklyn the cholera was still on the increase, there being eight cases reported on the Health Board bulletin and one death at the hospital. One case of sunstroke was reported as having occurred yesterday. Two cases of cholera were discovered in Hudson, N. Y. yesterday, both of which proved fatal. There were fresh cases in Philadelphia yesterday, and on Tybee Island, off Savannah, there have been twenty-five deaths and fifty new cases in the last two days.

The Board of Aldermen met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned without day.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted a resolution to close piers Nos. 55 and 59, East River, on account of their dangerous condition, several lives having been lost in consequence. A resolution to erect a new police station house in the Thirty-ninth precinct was also adopted.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday. Permission was given to the Police Commissioners to use a portion of the Tomb as a prison while the Sixth precinct station house was being repaired. The Board was notified by the chairman of the Committee on Fire Apparatus that a first class fire engine would be appropriated for use on Randall's Island. No visitors are to be allowed on Blackwell's Island in future except such as proceed there by steamboat.

Five men and a woman were arrested yesterday for complicity in the robbery of a bonded warehouse on Chatham street, Jersey City, and an attempt at the robbery of another on Greenwich street, in this city, on the night of June 14. Silks and velvets valued at \$4,500 were obtained from the latter place, most of which have been recovered. The parties were committed.

The further hearing of the charge against Henry Holmes, alias Hall, of having counterfeited plates of Treasury notes, and also of having had in his possession one hundred dollar counterfeit three year compound interest Treasury note, with intent to utter it, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, and after some progress had been made the examination was adjourned to Tuesday next. Richard Wesker was charged with dealing in counterfeit money. The evidence for the prosecution having closed, the court, at half-past

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas met yesterday before Judges Daly and Brady. There was no business of importance transacted, and the court adjourned to August 15.

A list, arranged alphabetically, of the articles exempted from taxation by the amended Internal Revenue act recently passed, is given in our columns this morning. It will be found an invaluable reference for all classes of our citizens.

The new bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, Md., belonging to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore Railroad, was hurried down by the violent storm of Wednesday night. Twenty-five hundred feet of the bridge was rendered a complete wreck, and the damage is estimated at \$200,000.

The cholera is reported on the increase at Tybee Island, off Savannah. Thirteen deaths have occurred and twenty-eight new cases are reported.

The military review which took place at Long Branch yesterday was a very fine affair. It was witnessed by over fifteen thousand persons, many distinguished military gentlemen, with their ladies, being present.

Mrs. John T. Hutton, a niece of the poet Oliver Goldsmith, it is said, is living in poverty and suffering from disease in West Hoboken.

In the Canadian Parliament the new militia law was discussed yesterday, and the clause enabling the government to raise an indefinite number of troops was passed. A stormy discussion ensued on the propriety of taking pattern after the militia laws of the United States. Lieutenant General Sherman and his party left Toronto yesterday evening for Niagara Falls.

There were three fine races at Saratoga yesterday. The bay colt Baywater was the winner of the first race, a dash of one mile and a half, making the distance in 2:04; the second race (Saratoga stakes) was won by Boush's palomino bay filly in 1:51½, and the third race was won by the bay horse Arcola in 2:18. The sport was exciting and the races warmly contested.

A riot between policemen and citizens occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, in which a boy was killed and two policemen and a man injured.

The United States steamer Kearsarge arrived at Boston yesterday in command of Commander Barrell.

The commencement exercises at Yale College took place yesterday, the graduating class numbering ninety-three.

The new and superior steamship City of Paris, Captain James Kennedy, belonging to the Inman line, will sail from pier No. 45 North river, to-morrow morning at eight o'clock precisely, for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past six A. M.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Governments improved and closed with an upward tendency. Gold closed at 149½ to 150.

There was more steadiness in trade circles yesterday, and a fair business for the season was consummated. Foreign goods were rather quiet, but prices were steady, while domestic produce was irregular. On the whole, however, prices were quite steady. The news by the European steamer had no perceptible effect on the cotton market, which remained dull and nominal. Groceries were in quite active demand, and prices had a hardening tendency. On 'Change flour was more steady. Wheat was more active and firmer. Corn was unchanged. Lard sold but unchanged. Whiskey dull and nominal. Petroleum steady, with a fair demand. Freight bill steady.

### Napoleon's Scheme and Their Probable Results.

The axiom that history repeats itself was rarely more truly exemplified than in the present condition of the French Emperor and the part he is endeavoring to play in the European war. That war is in a great measure, if not wholly, the work of his own creation. By various plots and machinations it has been brought about, and Napoleon supposed that the spectre he called up could be laid by the wave of his wand. But as events prove, he is not the master of the situation, neither is he all-powerful to create and annihilate great conflicts between nations, as the refusal of Prussia and Italy to consent to his terms for an armistice very clearly shows. When the war commenced France was a great Power, holding in the hollow of her hand, as the world supposed, the destiny of Germany and the mastery of Italy. But no sooner do these two Powers—Prussia and Italy—demonstrate that Austria is too weak to stand in the way of their desires, than they wholly disregard the mediation of Napoleon, politely ignore his policy, and keep the war going. Napoleon declares it is time for peace; but Prussia and Italy, taking no heed of his opinion, order advance movements upon Vienna and Venice.

Russia, also, at the same juncture, makes a solemn protest against the Napoleonic disposition of affairs on the Continent. The map drawn in the Tuilleries does not find favor in St. Petersburg. Russia, with her vast territory on three continents, her various races, her military statistics, her grand old history, has consented to look on calmly at the game so coolly directed from Paris as long as her claims in Europe were not trifled with; but as soon as a point was reached indicating dictation, the *ursus major* of the North puts his great paw down upon the plans so audaciously laid, and cries "Stop! Austria must not be crushed. Germany must not be reconstructed in a fashion not befitting my notions. I have something to say about the balance of power and the regulation of boundaries." And, while Russia, who is always magnanimous and outspoken, and never mean nor piddling in her way of accomplishing effects, thus expresses herself in opposition to the shrewd plans of Napoleon, England is boring away in her usual underground manner to undermine the policy of France.

In the time of the first Napoleon France had only one persistent and dangerous enemy, and that was England. The great Emperor managed, while conquering nations, destroying and making kingdoms and kings, to keep many friends, and to convert them into occasional allies when events demanded it; but in England he always found a bitter foe that, with the aid of Russia, Austria and Prussia, whom he had provoked in his madness for conquest, finally hunted him to his doom. When Napoleon the First fell into the insanity of becoming the conqueror of the world rather than the Emperor of France, he undertook the invasion of Russia, and with that undertaking his power toppled over. The historical parallel may not be exactly accurate, but there is enough in it to point a moral—that the lesser Napoleon may find his Russia in Mexico. The French eagle is a noble bird, but it may spread its wings too wide. The first blow to the prestige of Napoleon was the failure of his schemes in Mexico. That blow has been followed by the failure of his mediation between the conflicting Powers in Europe, and the recent attitude which Russia has assumed. He must understand by this time that his dictum which prevailed at Villa Franca has lost its potency. Prussia, with Austria in her grasp, is not likely to relinquish the war for which she has made such gigantic preparations; neither is it to be presumed that Italy will abandon her traditional ideas, her passion for unity and her national aspirations, with so powerful an ally as Prussia on her side. Hence with this German complication, together with the firmness of Russia, the sly machinations of England, and the foolish scheme in Mexico, Napoleon has a difficult game to play in order to maintain his prestige, if indeed he is not already lost.

## Our Neutrality Laws—Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The elaborate report on our neutrality laws submitted to the House of Representatives by General Banks, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is probably, without an exception, one of the ablest State papers that has emanated from any committee in either branch of Congress during the present session. It contains a carefully prepared history of the neutrality legislation of this country from its foundation down to the present time, together with the influences under which the different laws on this subject have been passed. It seems from the facts and data given in this report, that while we as a nation have made rapid advancements in everything else, and on all other questions have exhibited a spirit of progress, we have actually been at a standstill in regard to neutrality legislation. That instead of placing the government in a position where it could be neutral, we have, by adhering to laws which were passed while our nation was in its infancy, forced our people to pay greater respect to an enemy engaged in war with a friendly Power than to those nations or peoples who are bound to us both by friendship and by the cause for which they might be struggling. In fact, our citizens have been placed under prohibitions of neutrality such as rest upon no other nation on the face of the earth. As a consequence we have been compelled to stand with our hands folded while monarchical governments bombarded defenceless ports and sent their fleets and armies to subjugate struggling republics at our very door.

As clearly shown in this report, our neutrality laws seem to be so framed that they operate in favor of European nations and the monarchies of the Old World and against those who are trying to establish the same form of government as our own. Had England, France and Spain united together and dictated the neutrality laws which we should enforce as against them, they could not have agreed upon provisions better suited to their purposes than those now in force here. It may have been the correct policy of the government during the early days of our republic to be thus strict, even to isolation and estrangement from other nations around us, and thus give the European Powers full sway on this continent; but it certainly cannot be claimed that it is our true policy, now that we have become one of the first Powers of the world. There is no justice in our adhering to laws of this kind towards the governments of Europe, which they would scorn to ask their people to adhere to in regard to us. The law of 1818, now in force, is shown by General Banks to have been passed under the persistent and untold efforts of foreign representatives in their endeavors to prevent the interference of American citizens in the struggles of South American States for their independence, as against Spain. This fact alone is sufficient reason for its repeal at this time. The evil effects of this policy are seen in the recent bombardment of South American cities on the Pacific coast. Had the people there been supplied with materials for their defence, which could have been obtained here but for the stringent enforcement of this law by our government, the Spanish fleet would never have committed that act of barbarism, to the disgrace of the civilized world. With this law upon our statute books we have been forced to stand guard to all the maritime Powers of the world and see them crush out or demolish over smaller nations allied to us by interest or by their forms of government.

All this the committee recommend to Congress to change, either by a repeal or a radical modification. The chances which they suggest, if adopted, will enable not only our government but our people to sell vessels of war and arms and ammunition to the republican government in Mexico, and thus give the liberals an opportunity to obtain the materials which they have so much needed for conducting their war with Maximilian. While the popular sentiment of this country has been in favor of that republic, our people have been compelled to withhold all assistance, and those Mexicans who have adhered to the liberal cause have been shut out from the markets of the world, and yet their opponents have obtained full supplies from Europe. The modifications suggested will also open the doors to the South American republics and enable them to receive a full supply of our improved naval armaments and weapons of warfare. This change is not only demanded in justice to our own people, but it is required by the spirit of the age. The attention of the committee was called to this unjust law by the effect of its operation upon the late Fenian movement against Canada. If this secures its repeal and nullification and the substitution of a more just law in its place, then the Fenians will have obtained one great triumph in behalf of liberty, even if they do not secure the liberation of Ireland. The English government can also obtain from this report some idea of the feeling in this country in reference to her perfidious course towards us during our late war. She can now see that we no longer intend to stand guard over her dominions on this continent and protect her interests here to our own detriment. While this is to be our policy in the future, she has also received direct notice that we do not intend to absolve her from the payment of damages inflicted on our commerce by the piratical craft fitted out in her ports. On this point the committee is explicit and outspoken. Congress is now near the close of its session; but we trust that it will not adjourn without adopting the recommendations of the committee, and thus place us, as a nation and as a people, where we can lend a helping hand to the struggling republics on this continent, and sell our war material to those people who are trying to obtain their independence without becoming guilty of high crimes. Our laws have been in the interest of monarchs and have assisted the oppressor long enough. It is time that they were wiped from our statute books, and a law more in accordance with the requirements of the times substituted.

A FINANCIAL CEBARIAN OPERATION.—The House Committee of Ways and Means has cut out a job in the body of Senator Sherman's bill for funding the public debt, and inserted a provision that hereafter "no commissions shall be allowed or paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to any party for the purchase, sale or exchange of bonds or Treasury notes." The bill as amended is before the Committee of the Whole, and we congratulate the House upon this little spark of retrenchment just at the close of the session—as we would a dying mouse.

who partakes of the sacrament a moment before final dissolution.

### The Senate and Retrenchment.

The Senate of the United States was at one time a body distinguished as well for its dignity and talent as for its probity and high-toned sense of personal honor. But it has within a few years taken a long leap in a contrary direction, and, instead of acting as a check to the wild extravagance of the lower house, now only serves as a wheel horse to the jobbing cart of that profligate body. When the subject of increasing the compensation of members sixty per cent came up the other day not a voice was raised in opposition; but, on the contrary, the principal difficulty seemed to be to ascertain to what extent the salaries of the employees of the Senate Chamber could be raised at the same time. Not a word was uttered about the unfitness of thus increasing the public expenditures at a time when the people are groaning under a mountain of taxation. Not a word was said about the numerous jobs Congress had put through during the session, involving an unnecessary expenditure, directly from the Treasury and indirectly from the people, of two hundred and fifty millions. But, while thus piling on the public expense, they, with a coolness particularly refreshing with the thermometer at ninety-six, appoint a committee to see where retrenchment can be effected in other departments of the government! For themselves they retrench by cutting down their mileage fifty per cent and raising their pay sixty per cent. They are content to take only twenty cents a mile for mileage—constructive and otherwise—when every one knows that the cost of railroad travelling in any part of the country, except, perhaps, the Pacific coast, does not exceed five cents per mile. Numbers of Senators also have a wrangle about the pickings and stealings of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is on the one hand accused of speculating in Pennsylvania avenue and Wall street, and on the other is defended by an honorable Senator who had known him for a quarter of a century, and never knew him to commit a dishonest act. The gentleman was probably acquainted with the Sergeant-at-Arms before he went to Washington from the West, and spoke from a knowledge of his character up to that time. But if the Congress does really mean retrenchment—for we hardly think it would both lie and steal in the same breath—let the committee go to work at once upon the Treasury Department. Let its retrenchment committee account for the thirty million deficiency under ex-Secretary Chase's administration. Let them investigate into the honesty and the morality of the Treasury officials. Let them find out who are the confederates of gangs of counterfeiters. Let them explain how enormous commissions have been given to outside parties for work that ought to have been performed by the regular Treasury Department officers. Let them demonstrate, if possible, the necessity of having any Treasury Department at all, if the most essential part of the financial business of the government is to be transacted by irresponsible and greedy outsiders. If Congress requires its retrenchment committee to investigate these things and show them up in their true light before the country, it will do something to justify a strike for higher wages.

### THE FAT MELTING ESTABLISHMENTS AND OUR JUDGES.—The Board of Health is making every exertion in its power to arrest, so far as possible, the progress of the cholera in this city; but it is met at every step by some of our judges with injunctions. First it is in one court, then in another. There are several nuisances in our midst which assist the progress of this disease and poison the atmosphere around them, as any person can see by passing up the avenues near either the East or North river any hot day. The moment that the Board of Health attempts to abate or remove these nuisances either Judge Cardozo or Judge McCunn steps in with an injunction, declaring that they shall not be touched. What is there about these fat melting and bone boiling establishments that McCunn and Cardozo are so fond of? Why is it that they have a higher regard for those nuisances than they do for the lives and health of our citizens? Is it the votes of the proprietors of these places, or what is it? The Board of Health will be perfectly powerless to prevent the rapid spread of the cholera if they are constantly interfered with in this way. It has already obtained such a headway that it will require the most extraordinary exertion to prevent it raging as an epidemic before the dog days are over. Should this be the case the public must bear in mind that Judges McCunn and Cardozo used the power of their judicial positions to help it along. Unless they can be brought by public opinion to a sense of the evil which they are committing, and induced to exchange their course, then it will be essential that a law shall be passed recognizing them as the greatest nuisances in the city and providing for their immediate removal. They have already disgraced the city quite long enough.

### THE CONGRESSIONAL REPORT ON THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.—The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate into the causes of the late terrible riots in Memphis have submitted their report. If the committee had been sent South for the purpose of making a report upon the tone of public feeling there, from a radical and prejudiced point of view, their statements might pass in that light. But considered as a report upon the special business in charge, it is a gross and shameless violation of the confidence of Congress, and should be so regarded. The committee, or a majority of them, are not content to give their own impressions as to the origin of the riot, but portray in horrifying colors the shocking scenes that followed, charging all the massacres, house-burnings and other atrocities upon returned rebel soldiers, or attributing to them the bitter hostility entertained by the people of Memphis against everything and everybody favorable to the Union. The committee do not appear to have discovered—or they do not say so if they have—that the most respectable portion of the citizens of Memphis unanimously deprecated the whole revolting affair, but go outside their clear line of duty to express their opinions about the state of public sentiment throughout the Southern country. They state as their deliberate opinion that the sentiment of the "South is not one of full acquiescence in the results of the war, but that there is among them a lingering hope that their favorite doctrine of secession may yet be vindicated." What has this to do with the Memphis riots? As well might the committee take the New

York riots of 1863 as evidence that the great majority of the people of the North were not loyal to the Union, as to take the Memphis riots as proof that the majority of the people of the South are not sincere in their desire to be restored to their former relations in the Union. But what is the purpose of this report? It may have been prepared to effect some object pending the restoration of Tennessee to her old position as a member of the Union. But if the object was to get up a radical sensation brochure for service in the fall elections, the committee have painfully succeeded. There is, however, a minority report, and we wait to see it printed.

### The Future of Prussia—Unity of the German States.

The success of the Prussian army has filled not only Europe but the world with something akin to astonishment. It is not that success, or that which ordinarily insures success, is a novelty in Prussian history. Far from that. Of all modern nations there is none which has placed such implicit faith in force, especially that kind of force which can be promptly used on the field of battle, and whose history, notwithstanding occasional and serious failures, records the same growing amount of success. Prussia is doubtless an old name; but Prussia as a European Power is only of recent origin. Not many generations have rolled past since first she rose above the condition of a petty German electorate. Her progress, which has been steady and uniform towards a higher position, has revealed a motive; and recent events will be shorn of much of their significance if they do not place her, without cavil and dispute, in the front rank of European Powers.

It is always dangerous to assume the garb and to affect the utterances of the prophet. It is especially so as recent events, both on this continent and on that of Europe, have too clearly proved, when results are dependent on the countless possibilities of the pen and the sword. We will not, therefore, assume the prophet's garb. We will not venture to predict. What course events may take, and what may be the ultimate issue of this terrible war, no one can tell—not even those whose preconceived plans, successful beyond expectation, are being carried out. That Prussia is to be enlarged, and that Prussian influence is to be increased, we are prepared to take for granted. That Austria is, on the other hand, to be robbed, in a certain degree, of her place and power, is, we think, equally certain. That in which we are more deeply concerned is the future of the German people. What prospect does this war, what prospects do these Prussian successes, hold out of the realization of that long cherished idea of the patriots and lovers of Fatherland—viz.: the unification of the German races? There are those who, arguing from the known tendency of Prussia, and from the antecedents of her present presiding genius, Count Bismarck, seem disposed to think that it is Prussia and Prussia alone that is to reap the advantage. The inference is that Prussian success is German defeat, and that Prussian aggrandizement implies German annihilation. We do not think so. Division hitherto has been German weakness. Union can scarcely fail to be her strength. If Prussia is successful in holding together the various States that now acknowledge her authority—and it will be difficult to drive her back within the limits of her former position—one important step at least will have been gained towards the unification referred to. The German people will be blind to their own interests if they do not see this; and Count von Bismarck will be grievously wanting in that tact and judgment which have hitherto distinguished him if he does not take advantage of the opportunity now granted him to secure for a united Germany that place in the community of nations to which, from her numbers, her intelligence and her industry, she is so justly entitled. If he can only become a little more German and a little less Prussian, he has a good work before him, not for Prussia only, but for the whole German people.

### GENERAL GRANT AND ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—The promotion of Grant and Farragut to the rank of general and admiral respectively is a compliment, not only to these distinguished officers, but to the whole army and navy. It is an exponent, also, of the increased military and naval power of the United States, as developed by the tremendous exigencies of the recent rebellion. A few years ago we had comparatively no army and no navy, and many people were in favor of abolishing the little that we had. West Point had its bitter opponents and the expense of repairing our few ships-of-war was grudgingly bestowed. A noisy if not a numerous party desired to disband our militia, and scarcely any attention was paid to our coast defences. Occasionally some wise statesman or journalist called for a reform in these matters; but nearly everybody expected a century of profound peace, and all preparations for possible wars were abandoned.

Consequently when the rebellion broke out the republic was by no means ready for so great a conflict. The conspirators in the Cabinet had shrewdly scattered our diminutive army and miniature fleet far and wide, and we had to go to work to create soldiers and to build a navy. In 1860 we were one of the weakest Powers, and in 1865 we were one of the strongest. During that brief period the colossal energies of the American people, directed almost exclusively to military and naval affairs, had covered the land with troops, admirably armed and comfortably equipped, and the sea with gunboats and iron-clads. The military and naval genius of the country kept pace with these developments. In Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock and others we found competent leaders for our army, and a greater than John Paul Jones appeared in the person of Farragut to shed unending lustre upon the annals of our navy. In honoring such men as these we honor also the soldiers and sailors whom they commanded. They are representatives of the two professions of arms; and all who have shared in their victories must feel an honest pride in their promotion.

### THE COUNTERFEITERS IN THE COURTS.—We hope that before Congress adjourns some attention will be paid to the revelations now being made in the cases of counterfeiting before the courts of this city, as reported in our news columns. Every day some new iniquity seems to come to light. The statements of witnesses as to the morals of the Treasury Department; the fact that the counterfeiters obtained their blocks from the Department and the quantities

made in regard to compounding a felony certainly demand an investigation, and Congress ought to appoint a committee to sit during the recess and examine these matters.

## POPULAR NEWS.

### Broken Down Piers.

A coal dealer is reported to see the Corner's jury in the case of the little girl that fell through the pier at the foot of Stanton street and was drowned, has rendered a verdict that the pier is in a dangerous condition. He says there are others in the neighborhood fully as bad, and have been so for two or three years. They have been complained of by business men who have to send their horses on them at the risk of losing them, but the proper authorities pay no attention to the complaints. Coal dealer says he is put to a great deal of inconvenience in procuring berths for the purpose of unloading his vessels, and he hopes that we will wake up the proper authorities to the necessity of providing good and substantial piers for the accommodation of vessels.

### Defective Piers.

We have a note from another source in relation to the unsafe condition of our piers, to which the attention of the above coal dealer is directed. This latter communication states that as long as the rates of wharfage remain as at present established, and the cost of timber and labor continues at the present high figure, our wharves and piers will not be repaired or put in a proper and safe condition for the accommodation of vessels. The writer says that some piers have been entirely abandoned because the rates of wharfage will not pay to repair them.

### Up Town Nuisances.

A communication to the HERALD directs the attention of the Board of Health to the locality bounded by Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets and Second and Third avenues, where some twenty houses are kept to the annoyance of the neighborhood and to the detriment of the public health.

### Time in the Streets.

An observer complains that time is sprinkled in the streets that are kept clean, while to those that are dirty and require the most attention no time is appropriated.

### Egyptian Remedy for Sunstroke.

In Egypt, says a gentleman who has travelled in that direction, when sunstroke are of frequent occurrence, the Arabs dissolve some salt in water and pour it into the patient's ears, which renders speedy relief to the sufferer.

### Cholera Preventive.

John Jones, Esq., wishes to inform the public through the HERALD that no one will take the cholera who wears sulphur in his sock. Half a teaspoonful in each will be sufficient.

### The McPherson Monument.

A volunteer wishes to know what has become of the fund collected from the Army of the Tennessee for the McPherson monument. This fund was raised over a year ago, but no report has yet been made by those having the matter in charge.

### Profits of Liquor Dealers.

A citizen of New York City is thoroughly posted on the retail liquor dealers' tariff of charges, bitterly complains about the enormous tax for drinks, and he shows up the large profits which are made on various kinds of beverages in the following table:—

	Chd.	Price.	Profit.
Alc. per glass.....	2	5	3
Lager, per glass.....	3	10	7
Soda water, per bottle.....	5	10	5
Liquors, average per glass.....	5	10	5
Cigars, each.....	5	10	4

A gentleman who is posted on the mortality statistics says that the number of deaths in this city last week (4,367) was not unprecedented, during the corresponding week in 1848 there were 1,400 persons died.

### EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Destruction of the New Bridge Over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace.

A terrible tornado visited this vicinity about seven o'clock yesterday evening. The threatening masses of clouds which hung around the horizon from northeast to west during the afternoon rapidly concentrated north of this point, and at the above named hour the storm burst upon us with irresistible fury, uprooting trees, prostrating houses, and doing much other damage.

The magnificent new bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, spanning the river at this point, some twenty-five feet above tide water, encountered the violence of the storm. It trembled for a moment and then was hurled down from its piers into the river with a terrific crash, and its spans, each two hundred and fifty feet long, the labor of months, were rendered a complete wreck, the river and bay being strewn with its debris for miles. Only one span on the Cecil side remains. The loss cannot fall short of \$200,000 and is perhaps much greater.

Several workmen were carried into the river with the falling spans, but were rescued.

The company confidently expected to have the bridge ready for travel in ninety days. To-day several tugs are traversing the river and by evening wrecked material, and the timbers, also, of the boat, which was promptly met by the current of the company.

The wind lasted about fifteen minutes, and swept over the country in a belt about ten miles wide.

We learn that considerable damage was done at Port Deposit by the storm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1866.

A despatch from Ferryville says that several spans of the bridge were lifted from their bearings upon the stone work and thrown into the river. The wood work has all been saved, and it is expected that the stone work will be replaced by the same material. The stone work is not in the least injured. There is every reason to believe that the whole work will be completed for the passage of trains previous to the 1st of January next.

### CORONER'S INQUESTS.

THE LATE AFFRAY ON A CANAL BOAT.—CORONER GRANT yesterday took the ante mortem deposition of Orenius Casler, who is now lying at the New York Hospital, suffering from the effects of a stab wound received on Wednesday last. From the statement of the wounded man it would appear that he was employed on the canal boat Irving Mills, lying at pier 8 North river, and that on the day in question he quarrelled with the captain, James H. Harrington, on the subject of wages, and that finally they went to the office of the agent of the boat, where he received the amount claimed by him, \$3, and that on his return on board the